

1) The connection between a linguistic form and its meaning is :

- **Arbitrary**
- Logical
- Reasonable
- Sensible

2) they never change the grammatical category of a wordthey are known as

- Derivational morphemes
- Free morphemes
- Bound morphemes
- **Inflectional morphemes**

3) the study of forms is known as :

- **Morphology**
- Grammar
- Syntax
- Phonology

4) Morpheme is a minimal unite of :

- **Meaning**
- Reading
- Writing
- Listening

5)is a phonological string (of phonemes) that broken down into smaller components .

- **Morph**
- Allomorph
- Phoneme
- Allophone

6)refers to the description of the sequence of the elements in the liner structure of the sentence . SyntaxSemanticsMorphologyPhonetics

- Semantics

- **Syntax**
- Morphology
- Phonetics

7)are a combination of two adjacent vowel sound

- Vowels
- Consonants
- Alphabets
- **Diphthongs**

8) the most common type of syllables in English is :

- **Consonant pluse vowel (CV)**
- Consonant pluse Consonant (CC)
- Vowel pluse Vowel (VV)
- Consonant pluse Consonant pluse vowel (CCV)

9) NP----- (Art " Adj " N, Pro) , this is known as :

- **Syntactic analysis**
- Semantics analysis
- Phonological analysis
- Morphological analysis

10) Linguistics deal with prespectives on language which are representexcept :

- Sociolinguistics
- Psycholinguistics
- Neurolinguistics
- **Syntax**

11) the social interaction source is based on the idea that our language is result of :

- **Social interaction**
- Individual talk
- Individual thinking
- Singular effort

12) the genetic source of the origins of language is based on :

- Interaction hypothesis
- **Innateness hypothesis**

- Communication hypothesis
- Learning hypothesis

13) properties of human language do not include :

- Arbitrariness
- Productivity
- **Efficiency**
- Displacement

14) animal communication lacks productivity which can be described

- **Fixed reference**
- Unlimited reference
- Uncontrolled reference
- Infinite reference

15) the ear hears :

- Phonology
- **Phonetics**
- Semantics
- Grammar

16) the word " smog " is an example of :

- Coinage
- Conversion
- clipping
- **Compounding**

17) the /d / sound in the word " friendship " is deleted , this is called

- **Elision**
- Deletion
- Omission
- Addition

18) the place of articulation of consonant sound / f / and / v / is

- **Labiodentals**
- Bilabials
- Dentals
- Alveolar

19) the place of articulation of consonant sound / θ / and / ð / is :

- Labiodentals
- Bilabials
- **Dentals**

- تم تكرار إجابة بالخطأ في ورقة الإجابة

20) the manner of articulation of sound [m] , [n] is :

- **Nasals**
- Affricates
- Fricatives
- LiquidsLiquids

21) stop or plosive manner of articulation is produced by :

- Freeing the air
- Releasing the air
- Passing the air
- **Stopping the air**

22) The parts of speech do not include :

- Nouns
- Articles
- **Sentences**
- Prepositions

23) the process of describing the structure in a language Is known as :

- **grammar**
- Vocabulary
- Lexis
- Writing

24) two or more words with very closely related meaning are described as :

- **Synonymy**
- Antonymy
- Hyponymy
- Prototypes

25) the study of invisible meaning or how we recognize what is meant even when it is

not actually said or written is :

- Syntax
- Morphology
- **Pragmatics**
- Grammar

26) when two or more different (written) word have the same pronunciation (e.g , right /wright , to / two / too) they are described as :

- **Homophones**
- Antonymy
- Metonymy
- Hyponymy

27) spatial deixis indicates

- **Places**
- Time
- People
- things

28)is an act by which a speaker (or writer) uses language to enable a listener (or reader) to identify something :

- Position
- **Reference**
- Identification
- Location

29) E.g. why did you com late ? there is That you arrived late

- **Presupposition**
- Anaphora
- Inference
- Reference

30) I will be there at 8:00 Oclock . This is an example of performing speech act of :

- Commanding
- Questioning
- requesting
- **Promising**

31) the study of the relationship between language and the brain is :

- Psycholinguistics
- **Neurolinguistics**
- Sociolinguistics
- Linguistics

32) impairment of language function due to localized brain damage that lead to difficulty in undersatanding and/or producing language is :

- Illness
- Difficulty
- disorder
- **Aphasia**

33) Turn – taking at speaking is a popular practice during :

- **Conversation**
- Quietness
- Silence
- pausing

34) The type of maxim which describe something as being clear , brief and in order is called a

- Quantity maxim
- Quality maxim
- Relation maxim
- **Manner maxim**

35) someone who is aphasic often has interrelated language disorders which refer to having :

- Difficulties in language understanding only
- Difficulties in language production only
- **Difficulties in both language understanding and in language production**
- No Difficulties either in language understanding and or language production

36) The earlist use of speech like sounds is known as :

- **Cooing**
- Babbling
- The one – word stage

- The two – word stage

37) refer to the difference between active and passive sentence :

- Deep structure
- **Surface structure**
- Simple structure
- Complex structure

38) word or phrases used to indicate that we are not really sure that what we are saying is sufficiently correct or complete are called :

- **Hedges**
- Articles
- Conjunctions
- Prepositions

39) when children begin producing a large number of utterances that can be called :

- Cooing
- Babbling
- The one – word stage
- **Telegraphic stage (or multiple word stage)**

40) informative signals take place :

- **When someone may become informed about you through signals that you have not intentionally sent**
- When someone may become informed about you through signals that you have intentionally sent
- When someone may become informed about you through signals that you have not sent accidentally
- When someone may become informed about you through signals that you have purposely sent

41) in the following example , she borrowed a magazine from Georg , the word (she) is :

- **An agent**
- A theme
- A source
- A goal

42) A term that refers to the ties and connections that exist within together

- Structure
- **Cohesion**

- Association
- relationship

43) during the acquisition process , children may start reading

- Letters
- Sentences
- sounds
- **Words or phrases**

44) learning is a/anprocess of accumulating knowledge of the feature of language as pronunciation

- Unaware
- **Conscious**
- Effortless
- Painless

45)is the symbolie representation of language through the use of graphic signs .

- **Writing**
- Speaking
- Listening
- Grammar

46) the marking of regular plurals with the –s form as in boys is an example of

- Phonological development
- **Morphological development**
- Syntactic development
- Semantic development

47)refers to all ideas and assumptions about the natureand people that we learn when we become members of social group

- Society
- Environment
- Community
- **Culture**

48) The general ability to use language accurately, appropriately,flexibly is described as :

- Linguistic competence

- Mechanical competence
- Practical competence
- **Communicative competence**

49) when we don't know something and we ask someone to give information , this is known as the

- Exclamatory structure
- **Interrogative structure**
- Informing structure
- Imperative structure

50) second language (L2) learners produce a large number of errors that seem to have no connection to the forms of second language (L1 or L2)this phenomenon is known (السؤال غير واضح)

- language exchange
- language transfer
- **Interlanguage** -
- language Interpretation